B. Writing at paragraph level (10%)
Directions: The first second/third sentence of each paragraph as the topic sentence has been removed. Choose the sentences which are appropriate for the topic sentence in each paragraph.

46. Human resource management (HRM) policies affect certain immediate organizational outcomes and _______. For example, policy choices made by managers affect the overall competence of employees, the commitment of employees, the degree of congruence between the goals of employees and those of the organization, and the overall cost effectiveness of HRM practices. These four Cs are not exhaustive of the criteria that HRM policy makers may find useful in evaluating the effectiveness of human resource management. However, they are reasonably comprehensive.

(A) have to decide the employee's obligations
(B) have to make important policies
(C) have long-term consequences
(D) have short-term and long-term benefits

47. The purpose of research and development is to invent a product for sale. Edison invented the first commercially successful light bulb, but he did not invent the underlying science that made the light bulb possible. Edison at least understood the science, though, which was the primary difference between inventing the light bulb and inventing fire. Basic research is something else - apparently the search for knowledge for its own sake. Basic research provides the scientific knowledge upon which R&D is later based. Sending telescopes into orbit or building superconducting super-colliders is basic research. If a product ever results from basic research, it usually does so fifteen to twenty years later, following a later period of research and development.

(A) There are two major purposes for research development for product sale
(B) The distinction between research and development, and basic research is self-evident
(C) There is no difference between research and development, and basic research
(D) There are two kinds of research: research and development, and basic research

48. Science is a cumulative body of knowledge about the natural world, obtained by the application of a particular method practiced by the scientist. In the process of doing so scientists started a technique of inquiry we know as "the scientific method". Briefly, _______. First comes the thought that sparks off the inquiry. Second comes the collecting of facts: the techniques of doing this will differ according to the problem to be solved. This leads to step three: organizing the facts and studying the relationships that emerge. Step four is the statement of a hypothesis or theory. Then follows the clearer statement of the theory. And the final step is the practical test of the theory. This is essential, because from this flows the possibility of control by man of the forces of nature that are newly revealed.

(A) The followings are the steps in "the method"
(B) The followings are scientific methods for "the theory"
(C) The following methods are a series of "the practice"
(D) The following essentials are shown as "the facts"

49. No matter how you slice it, there are only 24 hours in a day. To be successful at university, _______. The first skill is not taking on more than you can handle. If you are a working part-time and are involved in a community organization, then taking a full course-load at university will be too much. Another time management skill is sensibly estimating the time required to perform each of the tasks at hand. Finally, actually doing what needs to done seems obvious, but is a very difficult skill. Procrastination is a time manager's enemy. By learning time management skills your university study will be successful and most importantly enjoyable.

(A) students need to build required life skills in order to survive
(B) students need to learn good time-management skills
(C) students need to manage time well for study effectively
(D) students need to manage relationships skillfully

50. Year by year more students are borrowing money for their education, and _______. In the first year of the loan scheme 46,000 students had loans. By 1999 the number had grown to 300,000. Two years ago, the average loan debt was NZ$5,000. It is now $10,000, according to figures supplied by the Alliance Party. The total levels of student debt have reached unsustainable levels for the New Zealand economy.

(A) they are paying back now
(B) they are paying back more or less
(C) they are borrowing more money
(D) they are borrowing from parents more